In the Specification

At page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 as follows:

-- Figure 3 shows a drawing showing the expression of GFP gene in the root. The upper panel shows a photograph by visible light, and the lower panel shows fluorescent emission of GFP by excitation light. WT shows wild-type, 0082 shows a clone belonging to EB0082_2, 1583 shows a clone belonging to RA1583_1, and 50060 shows a clone [[CF]]CG0060_1 (SEQ ID NO: 1). --

At page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 26 as follows:

-- Figure 4 shows expression of GFP gene in the leaves. The upper panel shows a photograph by visible light, and the lower panel shows fluorescent emission of GFP by excitation light. WT shows wild-type, 0082 shows a clone belonging to EB0082_2, 1583 shows a clone belonging to RA1583_1, and 50060 shows a clone [[CF]]CG0060_1.--

At page 8, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 33 as follows:

-- Figure 5 shows expression of GFP gene in rice grain. The upper panel shows a photograph by visible light, and the lower panel shows fluorescent emission of GFP by excitation light. WT shows wild-type, 0082 shows a clone belonging to EB0082_2, 1583 shows a clone belonging to RA1583_1, and 50060 shows a clone [[CF]]CG0060_1.--

At page 33, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 30 as follows:

-- A so-called attached DNA microarray is prepared by attaching DNAs onto a slide glass, and fluorescence is detected (see also ~~http://~~cmgm.stanford.edu/pbrown). In this method, no gigantic semiconductor production machine is required, and only a DNA array machine and a

detector can be used to perform the assay in a laboratory. This method has the advantage that it is possible to select DNAs to be attached. A high density array can be obtained by spotting spots having a diameter of just 100 μm at intervals of 100 μm, for example. It is theoretically possible to spot 2500 DNAs per ~~cm2~~$cm^2$. Therefore, a usual slide glass (the effective area is about 4 $cm^2$) can carry about 10,000 DNAs.--

At page 36, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 13 as follows:

-- In assays using a DNA array, a fluorescent signal indicating hybridization on the DNA microarry is detected by a fluorescence detector or the like. There are various conventional detectors available. For example, a research group at Stanford University has developed an original scanner which is a combination of a fluorescence microscope and a movable stage (see ~~http:~~//cmgm.stanford.edu/pbrown). A conventional fluorescence image analyzer for gels, such as FMBIO (Hitachi Software Engineering), Storm (Molecular Dynamics), and the like, can read a DNA microarray if the spots are not arrayed in a very high density. Examples of other available detectors include ScanArray 4000 and 5000 (GeneralScanning; scan type (confocal type)), GMS418 Array Scanner (Takara Shuzo; scan type (confocal type)), Gene Tip Scanner (Nippon Laser&Electronics Lab.; scan type (non-confocal type)), Gene Tac 2000 (Genomic Solutions; CCD camera type)), and the like. --